

2. Descriptions of Ten New Species of Land and Marine Shells. By GEORGE FRENCH ANGAS, Corr. Mem. Z.S., F.L.S., F.R.G.S., &c.

[Received March 26, 1872.]

(Plate XLII.)

1. *HELIX* (*XANTHOMELON*) *LYNDI*, n. sp. (Plate XLII. fig. 1.)

Shell imperforate, globosely conical, solid, obliquely plicately striated, the upper whorls minutely granulated, the lower whorls distantly and obscurely concentrically striate, light chestnut-colour above, the last whorl brownish olive, with a faint indication of paler bands below the periphery; spire convexly conical, apex obtuse; suture distinct, crenulated; whorls 5, convex, last whorl descending in front, and contracted behind the aperture; aperture oblique, elongately oval, purplish brown within; peristome with the margins approximating, and united by a thin callus finely and sparingly granulated, the right margin expanded and reflexed, light brown; the columellar margin angulated at the fore part, broadly and flatly expanded, and slightly excavated at the upper part, white tinged with light brown and furnished with a few irregular granules.

Diam. maj. 20, min. 17, alt. 21 lines.

Hab. Port Essington.

This shell differs from *H. pachystyla* in the spire being more raised, the aperture being more produced anteriorly, with the margins approaching, and the outer lip expanded and reflexed. It also differs in the character of the sculpture, and in being of a darker colour, and having the aperture livid brown instead of white. This species has hitherto been obtained only from Port Essington, whilst *H. pachystyla* is widely distributed throughout Queensland.

2. *HELIX* (*GEOTROCHUS*) *PHILOMELA*, n. sp. (Plate XLII. figs. 2 & 3.)

Shell imperforate, trochiform, moderately solid, obliquely obscurely striated, whitish, the whorls ornamented in the middle with a broad fascia composed of numerous purplish chocolate bands with a similar fascia below the periphery, and crossed obliquely with close narrow white lines corresponding with the lines of growth; spire conical, apex obtuse, purplish black; whorls 6, moderately convex, sutures impressed, last whorl rather inflated, descending in front, and contracted behind the aperture, base somewhat flattened; aperture subovate, very oblique; peristome thickened, expanded, and slightly reflexed, the right margin a very little sinuated; columellar margin dilated, and furnished within with a prominent callus terminating abruptly within the aperture; the columella and the interior of the aperture dark chocolate-brown, the inner edge of the lip orange, and the reflected portion white, immediately behind which is a pigment-like black deposit on the whorl.



G. Sowerby lith

M & N Hanhart imp.

Diam. maj. 1 inch, min. 10 lines, alt. 10 lines.

Hab. Ysabel Island, Solomon Group.

This species has hitherto been erroneously regarded as the *Helix louisiadensis* of Forbes; but on referring to that author's description and figures in the Appendix to the 'Voyage of the 'Rattlesnake,' I found it to differ so much as to induce me to examine the typical specimens collected by the late Mr. J. M'Gillivray, and deposited by him in the British Museum; and on comparing the two species I have no hesitation in pronouncing them to be totally distinct, setting apart the wide difference of their localities.

H. philomela may readily be distinguished from *H. louisiadensis* by the absence of the rugose sculpture, by the outer margin of the aperture being scarcely flexuous, by the presence of a conspicuous callus on the columellar margin, and by the entirely different character of painting, and the coloration of the apex, lip, and aperture. I may observe that a shell from the Louisiade Islands, described and figured by Dr. Cox, of Sydney, in these 'Proceedings' for 1871 (p. 323, pl. 34) under the name of *Helix millicentæ*, appears to be identical with the *H. louisiadensis* of Forbes.

3. THALOTIA WOODSIANA, n. sp. (Plate XLII. figs. 4 & 5.)

Shell convexly conical, solid, spirally ribbed, the ribs on the upper whorls beaded, the beading becoming nearly obsolete on the last whorl, longitudinally obliquely striated, black, with irregular longitudinal white markings; spire convexly conical, apex acute, reddish; whorls $7\frac{1}{2}$, slightly convex, the last whorl a little flattened at the base, where the concentric ribs are stronger and more distant, and decussated by radiating striæ; aperture subovate, somewhat contracted; columella furnished with a few tubercles, and a prominent plait near the base; outer lip simple, thickened within, and furnished with tubercles and several elongate denticles.

Alt. 8, diam. 5 lines.

Hab. Portland Bay, Australia.

4. THRACIA ALCIOPE, n. sp. (Plate XLII. fig. 6.)

Shell oblong-ovate, rather thin, whitish, nearly equilateral, coarsely and irregularly concentrically striated; anterior side ovate; posterior side truncate; dorsal margin posteriorly slightly incurved, anteriorly arcuate; umbones small, subcentral; umbonal ridge raised, obtusely angulate, and slightly curved; ventral margin arcuate; hinge with the cartilage processes small; pallial sinns deep.

Long. $1\frac{1}{2}$ in., alt. 1 in., lat. 6 lines.

Hab. Shark's Bay, Western Australia.

5. CYTHEREA (GOMPHINA) MOERCHI, n. sp. (Plate XLII. fig. 7.)

Shell solid, transverse, triangularly ovate, moderately convex, equilateral, faintly closely concentrically striated, white, with two indistinct radiating bands of a few faint purple effuse blotches, and more or less irregularly ornamented throughout with reddish purple lines,